

Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

O. PALMER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

NUMBER 28.

VOLUME XVII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

DEATH IN THE CRASH.

AWFUL DISASTER AT A CHURCH CORNER STONE LAYING.

Platform Gives Way and 300 Are Precipitated Into a Pit—Parochial School Is Turned Into a Hospital—Forty Persons Injured.

Many May Die.

Many Weber, 3-year-old daughter of Mat Weber, of Shefield.

Fatally injured.

Miss Kate Deidrick, of Shefield; both legs broken and hurt internally.

Mr. John Euston, aged lady, of Lorain; left leg crushed and chest injured.

John Feldkamp, of Lorain; hurt internally.

Katie Griffin, 8 years old, of Lorain; left leg crushed and hurt internally.

Mrs. Michel Kelling, middle aged, of Lorain; injured internally.

Rose McGee, 3 years old, of Lorain; skull fractured.

Mrs. Mary McGrath, of Lorain; left leg crushed and hurt internally.

Mrs. Margaret Mackert, of Lorain; chest crushed and hurt internally.

Col. W. J. Brown, leg and arm bruised.

Mrs. William Burgett, of Lorain; hurt internally.

Mrs. M. Bruce, of Elginville; left ankle broken.

Mrs. Mary Latimer, of Carlisle Center; right leg crushed.

John Martin, of Lorain; left leg broken.

Mrs. John O'Keefe, of Lorain; hurt internally, and leg will have to be amputated.

William Ryan, 3 years old; head cut. George Theobald, 3 years old; head cut. Nicholas Wagner, leg bruised.

Platform Was Crowded.

The foundations of the church are extended about ten feet above the bottom of the unfinished basement. It was on these foundation walls that a large platform had been built, on which the ceremonies were to be held. From an early hour in the morning until after noon people had been gathering on this platform, anxious to secure a peep of vantage from which the services of the church could be seen and heard. When the reverend fathers took their places on the platform at 1 o'clock fully a thousand people were standing or sitting on it. The great majority of these were women and children. Four thousand others were grouped about the place, all within earshot.

Just as Monsignore Boff, of Cleveland, the chief Roman Catholic dignitary present, raised his hand to bring the audience to quiet, a sound of splitting timbers, then the great crowd into consternation, which became panic when it was seen that a section of the temporary platform was sinking beneath the weight of 300 people huddled together upon it. The crash came of a sudden and every one of the 300 save a dozen or two who scrambled off the edges, was precipitated into the pit ten feet below. The section which gave way was in two wings, and as it sank it formed a veritable death trap for the victims. The pit, with its slanting board walls, remained an inverted roof of very steep slant, the gable ends being closed up by the stone foundation walls, and into this vortex were heaped men, women and children in one conglomeration, struggling, head, all in frightful, madened panic. The sound of the crash was followed by a wail from the helpless victims as by an echo, and that again by a great cry from the spectators of the tragedy, who had been stricken into a panic and were well-nigh as helpless as the victims themselves.

The inevitable result of panic followed and doubled the horror, already great enough. Those persons at the top of the mass escaped easily, but when the pit was partly emptied those victims who were still entrapped could not clamber up the steep sides, and they trampled upon each other like so many wild creatures, the strong men getting on top and the weaker women and children being crushed and beaten down beneath the greater weight.

Three thousand people, lost to presence of mind, made a mad rush forward to the pit, but as they pressed forward to the bottom, their weight threw a load fifty of those nearest the edge headlong into the pit.

For at least fifteen minutes no aid was given, and nothing was done except in the way of making matters worse.

Finally ropes and ladders were procured and handed down to the struggling victims.

When assistance finally reached them and the rescue was well under way it was found that the dead body of one child lay at the bottom of the basement, and that almost fifty other persons were lying bruised and mangled on the floor.

MORTON'S HORSE-MEAT ORDER.

Foreign Purchasers to Be Protected by Having the Product Labeled.

Secretary Morton's latest meat inspection order, promulgated to go into effect Jan. 1, is intended to prevent the exportation of horse meat as "canned beef," "salted beef," or under any of the other various titles which it is alleged have been applied to this product to deceive the foreign purchaser. The Secretary has asserted that he has no authority under the law to prohibit the sale of horse meat, because it was recognized as an edible, but he has taken no measures for reaching the interpretation of the fraud by his latest order, according the regulations so that the Inspector's stamp shall show that the product is not only free from diseased germs, but also the species and origin of the animal from which it is taken.

The sudden death of J. C. Wilson, receiver of the Santa Fe Road, at New York, which mystified even his most intimate friends, was caused by osification of the arteries.

At Benton Harbor while riding a bicycle the wife of Ald. Charles W. Shriver was run into by a horse and buggy.

The horse trampled on her, and she was severely injured internally. The glasses she wore were jammed into her eyes.

Even if she recovers, she will probably be blind.

At Bay City Capt. Hugh Reynolds, owner of the steamer Germania, died.

Dennis Lynch, of St. Joseph, has sued the Big Four Railroad for \$15,000 for damages sustained while boarding a train at East Claire.

At Williamston eight buildings were destroyed and two damaged by a fire Friday evening. The total loss is about \$4,000; insurance light.

The principal street amusement afforded to Pontiac citizens is that made by the frequent grounding of the first car on the new electric railway, which jumps the track as a matter of routine.

Pontiac streets, which have, during the process of construction of the street railway, resembled alleys, will again be torn up by the new city sewer system.

John T. Condon leased Power's open house in Grand Rapids for three years, succeeding W. H. Spooner. He was for four years manager of the Temple open house in Duluth.

L. W. Tisdale, for thirty-two years agent of the American Express Company at Saginaw, has been placed on the retired list and given a pension. He is succeeded by Millard Perry.

At Ann Arbor the Students' Lecture Association has engaged David B. Hill, Henry Watterson, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Theodore Roosevelt, and J. W. Foster to lecture at the year.

The Kalamazoo County poor fund of \$18,000 is completely exhausted and has been overdrawn \$2,000 already. The county looks after the city and county poor, the city having no fund for that purpose.

Mike and Frank Mahoney, brothers, at Standish, were looking from the shore over Saginaw Bay Monday when they described an object that looked like a wreck. Although a tremendous sea was running they put out in a small boat to the rescue. An hour's hard rowing enabled them to see that it was a thirty-foot sailboat bottom up, and to it was lashed Albert Newcomb, unconscious and more dead than alive. Mr. Hill said the sailboat was capsized in Friday night's storm and he had been in the freezing water ever since.

Saginaw workmen engaged in excavating discovered a box containing a human skeleton. It created a temporary sensation until it was ascertained that in 1862 Henry Wrightman, a member of Company K, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, was buried in camp in that vicinity before starting South. While engaged in athletic sports Wrightman received injuries from which death resulted. A year later attempt to locate the grave was fruitless. The remains were re-interred by the G. A. R. Wrightman enlisted in Flint.

An unusual case of filial ingratitude has come to light at Port Huron. Some years ago a son and his respected citizen father and his remains were interred in a lot in Lakeside Cemetery. Recently the deceased son removed to a Western State and previous to his departure sold the burial lot, father's grave and all to another person for \$15. This purchaser becoming dissatisfied with his bargain, resold the lot to another party. The latter, not wishing the old man's bones to be disturbed, removed the son's remains to a Western State and previous to his departure sold the burial lot, father's grave and all to another person for \$15. This purchaser became dissatisfied with his bargain, resold the lot to another party. The latter, not wishing the old man's bones to be disturbed, removed the son's remains to a Western State and previous to his departure sold the burial lot, father's grave and all to another person for \$15. 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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CAPT. FORBES' DEATH.

IT WAS INTO HIS ARMS THAT LINCOLN FELL.

Another Trolley Car Horror—Terrible Tale of Slaughter Among Children—Future of Trade Is Uncertain—Montana Village Crazy Over Gold.

Was on Lincoln's Staff.

Captain Charles Forbes died Friday morning at Washington. During the war he was a member of President Lincoln's staff, and a personal friend of the President. He was one of the party in the box at Ford's Theatre when Lincoln was assassinated, and it is said he was the man into whose arms the President fell when wounded. When Andrew Johnson became President Captain Forbes lost his position, but through civil service, secured a position in the Treasury Department. He continued there until Robert Lincoln became Secretary of War, when he was transferred to the War Department.

DOWNT HILL TO DEATH.

Three Killed, Nine Injured, Four Probably Fatal.

At Pittsburg three persons were killed and nine injured, four probably fatally, by an accident Sunday evening on the Carnegie branch of the West End Traction Company, caused by the breaking of a brake bar on trolley car No. 56. The brake bar broke while the car was going down a steep hill just inside the city limits, and the car tore down the hill for a quarter of a mile without being under the slightest control. At the foot of the hill is a sharp curve, and here the car jumped the track and turned over, mauling a complete somersault. The shock splintered the car into kindling wood. When the brake bar broke the conductor told the passengers to lie down on the bottom of the car, which they did, the women shrieking and praying. Theorman stuck bravely to his post. On the way down the hill Mrs. Foley threw her 3-year-old daughter out of the car window. The child was bruised but not seriously hurt. Conductor McGuire, despite probable fatal injuries, was the first from under the wreck and got ashore from the car, the base and began to cut away the wreckage. The road has been in operation only a few months, but several accidents have occurred on it, owing to steep grades and sudden curves at the foot of hills. During the first few weeks of the road's operation a car went down an embankment and several people were injured.

PLENTY OF TRADE.

But It Is Invested with a Tantalizing Uncertainty.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The price barometer gives indications that are not entirely favorable. Cotton goods go up, with increasing evidence that the crop of cotton is short. Prices of other manufactured products, of wool, hides, and leather, all show some decline, a general abatement in new orders being the principal cause. With an immense volume of business, not much exceeded in the largest month of the exceptional year 1892 and with evidence that in several important branches the volume has surpassed that of any previous year, there is a growing uncertainty about the near future of industries. Money markets are neither strained nor threatening, foreign exchanges no longer raise apprehension, and fears for the great Northwestern crops are past. There have been few advances of wages of labor during the last month, and only a few weeks have been closed by strikers for an advance."

WOMAN'S FIENDISH WORK.

Sicilian Poisons Scores of Children—Twenty-three Dead.

A woman known as Gaetana Stomoli has been arrested at Catania, Sicily, for the wholesale poisoning of children with phosphorus. She administered the poison by mixing it with wine and prevailing upon the children to drink it. Her victims already number twenty-three, and it is stated that they all died in fearful agony. The woman has confessed to having committed the deed, and offered as an explanation that she wanted revenge for the death of two of her own children who had been bewitched.

Punished for Water.

For two months a severely fatigued horse has reigned west of the Allegheny Mountains. The drought extends over Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, almost the entire State of Ohio and parts of Indiana. In all except the last named State there has been a remarkable deficiency in rainfall according to the figures of the Pittsburg Weather Station.

Steamers in Collision.

The British steamer Napier, belonging to North Shields and bound from Constantinople to Rotterdam, has been in collision, off the Island of A蘭蘭, with the British steamer Livonia, of Leith. The latter vessel sank and fourteen of her crew were drowned. Ten others were rescued by the Napier's crew.

Egyptians to Study American Law. Tenago Schuyler, of Benda, Egypt, has arrived at the law school of the College of Cincinnati, to take up a three years' course of American and English jurisprudence. He is a graduate of the Alexandria Law School, and the first native Egyptian lawyer to pursue his studies in the United States.

Smoked Too Many Cigarettes.

A boy named Toomey, 15 years old, was buried at Pittsburg. His death was caused from smoking cigarettes. He smoked several boxes daily for years.

Remarkable Strike of Gold.

Half of the people in Neihart, a small mining town seventy miles south of Great Falls, Mont., have turned prospectors. A gold vein, struck three miles north of town, runs on assay from \$100 to \$5,300 a ton, and business is deserted for locating claims. Great excitement prevails.

Fatally Bitten by Her Baby.

General William Mahone died at his home in Washington at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. He had been failing steadily since he was stricken with paralysis a week ago, and it was known that death was only a question of time. The veteran, however, showed remarkable vitality and made a strong fight against the grim angel.

Fatal Row Over an Account.

W. H. Gehorn, editor of the Willows, Cal., Journal, fired three shots at and killed J. E. Putman, druggist and president of the municipal board of trustees, Tuesday morning, in an altercation over a disputed account amounting to a few dollars.

Six Persons Burned to Death.

Gov. John M. Stone, who has just returned to Jackson, Miss., from a trip through the North, is enthusiastic over his reception at cities where he and his party were entertained. He paid a high tribute to the enterprise and sold prosperity of the country.

CASES BEFORE SUPREME COURT.

Justices Return to Washington in Preparation for the Fall Term.

With the exception of Justice Gray, all of the Supreme Court Justices have returned to Washington in anticipation of opening of the fall term of court. The Justices have given time for the members to consider cases which were submitted but not decided at the last term. Among these is the litigation of the Consolidated Electric Lighting Company, involving a number of patents connected with the electric light. Other cases in which decisions are expected are: The United States against the Western Union Telegraph Company, involving the question of telegraphic rates against the government along the Union Pacific lines; the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company against the United States, involving the ownership of land grants in Iowa; Gilligan against McKee, involving a part of the moneys appropriated to settle the Choctaw claims; Meyer against Richards, which is a suit growing out of the irregular remittance of bonds which had been canceled by the treasurer of Louisiana. An interesting case remaining to be decided is that of John G. Moore against the commissioner of internal revenue, asking that the commissioner be enjoined from enforcing the collection of the income tax. This is one of the three suits begun at the same time. The court passed upon the other two, but left this undecided. It is of little further consequence now that the law has been declared unconstitutional, yet it may possibly afford a basis for another ruling on the income tax, not on the merits but on the request for an injunction.

CAPT. ARMES WINS HIS CASE.

Ordered Discharged from Custody—Schofield Scored by the Court.

Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court at Washington ordered the discharge from custody of Captain George Armes, who had been arrested on the order of Lieutenant-General Schofield just prior to the latter's retirement from command of the army for having written an insulting letter. Judge Bradley scored the action of the late general of the army, characterizing it as unlawful, tyrannical and capricious. In discharging Captain Armes, whose arrest and confinement General Schofield had ordered by virtue of his position as acting secretary of war, Judge Bradley said: "The arrest and taking away of Armes into custody, carrying him away from his home to barracks and holding him in close arrest without any antecedent charge of crime, preferred in any way against him, was and is unjust, unlawful, arbitrary, tyrannical and capricious on the part of General Schofield; in whatever capacity he acted, whether as lieutenant general or acting secretary of war. The petitioner is discharged."

ROGERS WENT ON STRIKE.

Refused to Read Testimony in Durrant Case to His Wife.

One Man Killed and Another Wounded in a Battle Between Boatmen.

At Tonawanda, N. Y., one man was killed and another fatally wounded in a riot among boatmen. About one hundred and fifty men were involved in the riot, and several pistol shots were fired. Captain Phillips, owner of the boats John Graft and May, was shot in the head as he stood upon his boat, and died soon afterward. Phillips' son was struck on the head with a club and knocked insensible. His death is feared. Captain Phillips sought to load out of turn. The boatmen objected and gathered early at the dock to prevent him. A quarrel arose and soon shooting began. The Tonawanda boatmen say that Phillips began it. However that may be, Phillips was the first to fall. His son then cut the lines and the boat drifted down stream out of range of the pistols. Eleven arrests have been made.

DISASTROUS BELGIAN WRECK.

Eighteen People Killed in a Collision of Trains at Wavre.

Dispatches received in Brussels from Wavre, where the collision between a crowded passenger train and an engine occurred, show that eighteen instead of ten persons were killed and that 100 persons, not forty, were injured. Several of the wounded are so seriously injured that their lives are dead. There are no Americans among the dead or injured. The passenger train was just passing the railroad station at Mouscron when an engine coming from Ottignies at full speed collided with it and telescoped three of the carriages. Relief gangs and medical assistance were promptly sent to the scene from all neighboring points and everything possible was done to succor the wounded, at least thirty of whom were in need of prompt assistance.

TO OUST FLOURNOY LESSEES.

Indian Agent Beck Expected to Evict Settlers from Omaha Lands.

It is expected at the Indian office that Agent Beck, at the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Nebraska, will take steps at once to remove settlers on the lands leased from the Flournoy Company. Acting Commissioner Smith says that the men occupying the lands are not entitled to sympathy on account of their crops, as they were notified to get off or make new leases before the crops were planted. It is possible they will be given an opportunity to make new leases now in cases where the lands have not been leased to other parties.

Demand Rigorous Inquiry.

The representatives of the six powers sent a collective note to the Turkish Government calling attention to the inadequate measures taken by the police authorities to maintain public tranquility in Constantinople and its suburbs, and demanding the prompt institution of a rigorous inquiry into the recent rioting and bloodshed, and wholesale imprisonment of Armenians. In addition, the powers demand the release of all prisoners who are innocent of wrongdoing and the cessation of arrests. Said Pasha, the new Turkish minister for foreign affairs, at the different embassies in Constantinople has presented to the representative of the Turkish Government repeating the assurance that a plan for reform in Armenia has been accepted by the port. It is not believed, however, that this will satisfy the powers. There have been no further excesses, although a feeling of great disquiet still prevails, and fresh demonstrations upon the part of Armenians are feared. Many quarters of Stamboul have been placarded with notices inciting the populace against "the infidels."

One Dead, Three Fatally Hurt.

An alarm called the Cincinnati fire department to a five-story brick tenement Wednesday morning, in which were sleeping forty tenants. The flames were in the walls. All the police patrol wagons were quickly on the scene and the work of rescue began. Thomas O'Flaherty, a deaf man, more dead than alive from suffocation, jumped from a fourth-story window into a net held by the police without further injury. Immediately afterward bodies were taken from the fourth and fifth stories by the firemen on their ladders. Mrs. Mary Holmes, aged 80, was dead; her daughter, Miss F. J. Pendery, and an actress known as May Edwards, of New York, were taken unconscious from suffocation, but not seriously injured. The fatally injured are: Mrs. Holmes, aged 42; Mrs. Manie Pomes, aged 19; Mrs. Emma Davis. It is believed that all others escaped with little or no injury except losing all their household goods. How the fire started is not known.

Remarkable Strike of Gold.

Half of the people in Neihart, a small mining town seventy miles south of Great Falls, Mont., have turned prospectors. A gold vein, struck three miles north of town, runs on assay from \$100 to \$5,300 a ton, and business is deserted for locating claims. Great excitement prevails.

Fatally Bitten by Her Baby.

Mrs. Joseph Burns, wife of a Duluth contractor, died from blood poisoning. While caring for her young son, who was ill with diphtheria, the child in its agony bit the mother and death was the result.

Milwaukee—Cattle.

It is reported in Motow that 100 persons were drowned near the village of Ozery by the capsizing of a large raft on the river Oka.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

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INDIANAPOLIS—Cattle.

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DETROIT—Cattle.

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TOOK TO WEISCH.

It is seldom that a man so masters a foreign language that he can express himself therein when greatly excited.

A Welshman, after attempting to take part in a prayer-meeting conducted in English, and finding it very difficult to express the fervor of his heart in the partially acquired tongue, suddenly broke the halting and laborious sentences with a joyful exclamation:

"Lord, I thank Thee that Thou knowest Welsh!" and straightway launched upon the sea of gutturals which came so readily to his lips.—New York Observer.

THE REALITY OF GOD.

"To doubt the reality of God hearing prayer is like the raw apprentice doubting the power of the chisel to evolve beauty out of the marble, or the young musician doubting the effectiveness of the harp because his unskilled fingers cannot, woe sweet harmonies from its strings. The laws of prayer are as reliable as the multiplication table or the principle of gravitation. 'Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss.'"

SPURGEON.

LA PAZ IS DESTROYED.

Capital of Lower California Reported to Be in Ruins.

Private dispatches received at San Francisco say that La Paz, Mexico, has been completely destroyed by a hurricane. The storm was followed by a tidal wave, the waters in the bay, rising to an unprecedented height, invading that portion of the city fronting on the bay and carrying out to sea men, animals and debris of wrecked buildings as the tide receded. Mexicans in San Francisco say that they had dispatches about a severe storm which prevailed all along the coast early in the week. The loss of life was heavy, but details of the disaster are meager. La Paz is the capital of Lower California, and situated on a bay of the same name. The port is well sheltered and easily defensible against attack from the sea. The city had a population of 3,000, a cathedral, a government house and a town house and the place was once the abode of luxury, as evidenced by the handsome dwellings of the wealthy class. The city was also once the seat of extensive pearl fisheries, silver mining was extensively engaged in and the commerce of the port was not inconsiderable.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Game.

Lesson for Oct. 2.

Golden Text—"Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." Ruth 1:16.

The lesson this week is found in Ruth 1:14-22. A sweet vision of home life, Christ the home? Is there anything more sacred or lovely this side of heaven? The true Christian home reminds of heaven, anticipates heaven. So guide it, guide it, that when we some time awake in heaven the instinctive emotion will be, how home-like!

The key word to the body of Ruth is returned. V. 22 of our lesson. The key thought is Jesus, heavenly spouse and deliverer. How uplifting the truth! "Thy master is thy husband."

A good working division of the book is: Chapter 1. In the far country. Chapter 2. In the field. Chapter 3. At the home. Chapter 4. At the gate. Run rapidly on the whole. It is a beautiful love story of the long ago. And it intimates to-day's love story. The soul's tryst with the celestial bridegroom. Whose name, like that of Boaz, is strength. He waits still in Bethlehem fields.

Go forth to find him. But first come back from an alien clime. Seek him among his own. Orpah represents the obdurate sinner, clinging to the world. Ruth the penitent, seeking a better country and a home. By the ancient law, in order to redeem Boaz must be both king and of a higher station in life. See the last part of the book. So is Jesus to us. He makes himself most intimate kith and kin to us by taking upon himself our nature. Yet it is infinitely higher than we are, since he is very God. Thus is he able to say: "Able and willing, for the book of Ruth is a virtual abrogation of Deut. 23:3. 'An Amnonite or Moabite shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord.' But what could not be on grounds of law or of God's law, he has made possible by grace. When the Moabite Ruth enters the royal family of God's Israel she becomes the forerunner of a mighty multitude. It is a kind of prophecy of open gates to the Gentiles.

And how high the exaltation! The alien becomes the daughter of the King and in due time the mother of kings. Out of this noble succession, in the gracious purpose of God, comes at last that one who is worthy to be called King of kings and Lord of lords. "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes." But it is true. We are the children of a King.

The story begins with departure from the right which is the first chapter of every human life. The desolation of Israel by Elimelech and Naomi in the days of famine is at the same time symptomatic of the degeneracy of the times and suggests of the natural evil bent of the heart of man. "All we like sheep have gone astray." But the story ends well, with the prodigal boy in the house of bread, where there is enough and to spare.

How many are the intimations here of gospel dispensation! The devout eye glimpses the Father coming out to meet the repentant soul on the way, and to the reverent ear there are shepherd calls and a voice saying, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

It is a love-story pure and simple, and there are those who smile at its simplicity. So also with that other pastoral idyl, the Songs of Solomon. But be a party to it, and you will not smile but rather weep with deep joy. Perhaps the children laughed a little over mother's love letters put away. When in later days the tender sentiment stirred in their breasts they took the matter a little more seriously. To read this love story right get the love of Jesus in your own heart.

As a practical lesson, study the secret of a happy home. We are in danger of losing our American home. That would be a great loss to all the world, for our Christian homes in free America are meant to teach mankind everywhere great lessons of blessedness and peace. Let us make much of the suggestions of sacred, quiet home life in the scripture before us, and warn those that come within the sound of our voices of the enemies that are menacing the sweet sanctity of the home.

We hear much of the "new woman." She does not look much like this Ruth; she would probably despise Ruth and her humble ways. Nevertheless it does eyes and hearts good to look upon the like of our simple maid of Bethlehem. Ruth, the simple and ingenuous maid, winning by her dainty, faithfulness in little things, gleaming well, and withal prettily affected, is not the heavenly Bridegroom also pleased with our little "new woman?" As says George MacDonald: "Then saw I, through all the pillars of gloom, Across the church a silent figure come: 'Daughter,' it said, 'thou sweepest well my floor.'

It is the Lord! I cried, and saw no more." Next Lesson—"The Child Samuel." I. Samuel 3:1-13.

FAITH FOR TO-DAY.

In the faith for to-day the modern man believes himself not an isolated individual, but an integral part of the great human race, all men of one spirit.

No person so unimportant as not to affect the whole, all

The Avalanche

O. PALMIE, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Columbus announces the death of Mr. Button. His grave is probably the largest buttonhole ever made.

Having secured her divorce, Actress Marie Burroughs probably will be forced to fall back on the diamond racket now.

The horseless carriage will be followed by the horseless stable, and life in crowded residence portions will be much sweeter.

A small electric lamp is being used instead of a bell in some telephone exchanges in England. The call for connection lights the lamp.

A shower of rice discharged at a newly married couple in Harlem, N. Y., a few days ago frightened a horse and caused a disastrous runaway. Another vegetarian outrage.

The author of "The Heavenly Twins" has been forbidden by her physician to do any more literary work for a time. We do not know what her ailment is, but the prescription is a good one.

A Washington paper remarks that "a good rule of diplomacy is never to talk without knowing to whom you are talking." A better rule of diplomacy is never to talk on diplomatic matters at all.

Another Spanish man-of-war has fired a shot at an American schooner. If this course of conduct is persisted in it will be the duty of the American envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid to call in King Alfonso XIII. of Spain (aged 9 years), and administer three spanks.

The latest Maxim gun has such capacities for rapid firing that 1,000 of the weapons could fire 1,000,000 shots in less than two minutes. In the coming "inevitable war" this fact will be recalled with pleasureable emotions by the troops who may be going into action.

The report comes from London that the Sultan of Turkey has consented to accept the conditions "suggested" by Russia, France, and Great Britain as to reforms in Armenia. Similar rumors have been current so often and have been so relentlessly crushed out by official intelligence subsequently transmitted that the present favorable tidings will not be accepted as final. It is hoped, however, that Lord Salisbury's firm attitude is having the desired effect upon the port and that Armenian reforms are now within measurable distance. Every month of delay means new horrors for the oppressed province. It is reported that the Turkish minor officials have formed an anti-Christian society in the Ergenizan district to slaughter Christians if the porto accepts the scheme of the powers. Well, may the tortured men and ravished women and children of Armenia cry out in their agony of soul: "How long, O Lord, how long!"

In the capture of George Fraker, after the disclosure of similar efforts at swindling in Chicago and in other cities, the insurance companies are likely to find another reason for exercising great caution in the payment of suspicious claims. Fraker had been missing for two years—a long time for a man to be utterly lost to view. He now asserts that he did not enter into a prearranged plot to gull his insurers out of their money, but that having seen it reported that he was drowned he determined to lie low and allow his heirs to profit by the fortunates accident. Even if this story is true, Fraker, of course, is just as culpable as though he had set about the plot with deliberate preparation. It is no excuse of a man's guilt that fate made it easy for him to be guilty. Fraker seems to have had unusual luck in his evil enterprise, for he not only succeeded in appearing to die, but in keeping himself unrecognized for a long period, and until his friends could secure the profits of his swindle. It seems that insurance swindling is developing into a distinct and popular branch of criminal performance. Fraker's case shows how easy it is to trump up a spurious insurance claim. He and his kind, therefore, are not only endangering the companies, but injuring the interests of some other people who with just insurance claims may be inconvenienced by the necessary added caution of the concerns doing insurance business. It is to be hoped that Fraker's punishment will be swift in coming and severe in kind.

Wealthy people in the East are setting the example of inexpensive funerals. They are doing this in the interest of poor families who are really unable to meet the extraordinary expense involved in what has come to be the conventional interment. It costs a great deal to die and be buried these days. The undertakers are not responsible for the sentiment or "fashion" that prevails. Many people are reluctant to bury their dead simply and unostentatiously lest they be charged by their neighbors with showing lack of respect for the deceased. Hence, they go to all sorts of extravagance which they can afford, and incur obligations which they are able to meet only at considerable personal sacrifice. The reform inaugurated should become general. A plain coffin and a simple, private ceremonial should be sufficient, except, perhaps, in cases where the dead man or woman was a person of such public eminence as to make a demonstration fitting. As it is, families having loved ones to lay away in the earth are put to a charge of from \$150 to \$500 under the false notion that such expenditure is required by some social rule. Nothing could be wider of the mark. Society asks nothing of the kind. The simpler the ceremonial the better. It is supposed that in the burial the body is to resolve into the original elements, and hence it is folly to incase it in a costly casket, which merely interrupts the process of nature. It is for the rich to change the order. If they will take

the lead in the matter of cheap interments the poor will follow, and many a family will be saved the suffering consequent upon the absurd effort to bury their dead in the expensive style of their more affluent neighbors.

The poor woman who tried to kill herself at Chicago because she had spent all her money in a vain attempt to obtain a cure for her deafness through Dowie's ministrations will have little sympathy. She knew perfectly well, as she confesses, that she was being swindled. She knew that neither Dowie nor any other man could with mumble and absurd gesticulation relieve her organic difficulty. She knew that every dollar she contributed to his bursting coffers was tribute to hubug and blasphemy. Her self-imprisonment, under these circumstances, was exactly parallel to that of the gambler or the drunkard. She is probably a fair sample of the weak-minded people who belong to the colony this man Dowie has formed to spare him the trouble of working for a living. Probably they all feel, as she felt, that they are wasting their money, their time, and their hope. But they put on a bold front of faith to conceal this secret consciousness, for no man will consent to own that he is a fool; and so mutually deceive one another. Every one of them, knowing himself for a dupe, yet accepts unquestioning their hot expressions of confidence. This, too, notwithstanding the frequent exposures and denunciations of Dowie made by the newspapers. They want to believe, and nothing but bitter experience can quench their pitiable ardor. This experience comes to all of them sooner or later, and they sink away to their hopeless homes or into caressing graves. But Dowie's pseudo-hospitals continue to be choked with the ailing credulous and his pockets with the money they have wrung from grieved affection. The crop never fails and probably never will as long as Dowie manages to evade the law. He will keep on sowing the seed in his alluring pamphlets over all the country and no soil will be so barren as not to yield him a harvest, large or small. Dowie's uninterrupted success is very instructive to young men ambitious of attaining to Bacon's ideal of existence, "leisure without loitering," or Johnson's "labor without weariness." All they need do is to promise something. If their promises be large enough and shrewdly enough adapted to the wants of those they have chosen for their prey, they can laugh at contradiction, at exposure, at common sense, at truth, and (finally) at the poor devils themselves.

They Accosted Willie.

London is laughing over a bit of testimony given in the hearings on Lady Henry Somerset's crusade against the London public halls. Lady Henry Somerset determined to collect evidence herself. She secured another lady as zealous as herself as a companion, and the pair obtained the services of a young curate of their acquaintance as male escort. Lady Henry is a woman of generous proportions, and the lady who was to accompany her was rather larger of the two. On the other hand, the young curate was slight and weazened, with a pale, mild face that bore a perpetual air of melancholy. The trip was made, and when the detective party was placed upon the stand during the hearing, the justice asked her ladyship if, in her travels in the slums, she had been molested or accosted in any offensive way. Lady Henry was compelled to reply that she had not. Her companion gave similar testimony. When the little curate took the stand, the judge asked the same question of him—if he had been accosted.

"Yes," replied the little man, in a shrill voice, "and very offensively, too."

"Well," said the judge, "what did the woman say to you?"

"Well, sir," the curate declared, with intense indignation, "in one of the music halls a couple of women came up to me, and one of them brazenly cracked me under the chin and said, 'Why so sad, Willie?'"

Even Lady Henry Somerset could not suppress her laughter.

A Successful Lecture.

All lecturers like to have their efforts appreciated, and some want all the world to realize how great was the satisfaction of their audience. The American tells of an instance where this inclination showed the lecturer in an amusing light:

Brown—I say, James, the boy from the newspaper office has called for the report of that lecture. Is it finished?

James (a novice)—All but a short sentence in the middle of it, and I can't for the life of me make out from my notes what it is.

Brown—Oh, just put in "Great applause," and let it go.

James acts on the suggestion with the doctor's part reading:

"Friends, I will detain you but a few moments longer." (Great applause.)

For Telephones.

Manager Fowler, of the telephone exchange, Ashland, Ky., has devised an ingenious attachment for telephones to be used in factories and shops where the amount of noise makes it almost impossible to hear the call bell of the instrument. It consists of a steam whistle which is turned on by means of a lever operated by magnetism. When the instrument is called from the exchange, the bell rings as usual, and by the electric current passing through a magnet a weight is released which pulls the lever to the whistle. Once started, the whistle keeps up its shrill note until some one answers the call and turns off the steam, which is done by simply replacing the weight.

Ingenious Excuse.

Boys' excuses will not always pass muster, but the Omaha Bee reports one of the exceptions.

Frank comes into the house in a sorry plight.

"Mercy on us!" exclaims his father. "How you look! You are soaked."

"Please, papa, I fell into the canal."

"What! with your new trousers on?"

"Yes, papa, I didn't have time to take them off."

Woman—"I want to buy a book for a little Boston boy. Have you anything you can recommend?" Clerk—"Yes, ma'am. We have just received 'Jack and the Beanstalk' in words of five syllables."

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhaps and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Beneficial to Wounded Womankind.



Gossip from Gay Gotham.—ALF of what has been and now is being said about a general change of fashions at this season is unreliable, or at least premature. Time was when fashions were not even reported from the European capital until about a year behind hand. Now, however, any move towards change is reported here as soon as it is even rumored abroad, and the models of the newest come over while the original of the model really the newest on the other side. Still, this country is about a year backward in actually accepting the new idea. A few folk who bring over their gowns appear in the latest novelty, and a very few advanced folk who believe in having new stuff well ahead of the fashion do likewise, but the fashion does not become really a generally accepted affair till at least a year later. Then its beauty is recognized. It becomes the right thing, the fashion last popular becomes suddenly "out," and we are in the swing, though a year late. About this second and accepted year of the mode, appears a touch of the next to come newest, but the popularity of the running mode is not in the least shaken, though, as was the case in the previous change, the very advanced folk go in for a newer style.

In the present season this is just what is happening. Early last fall the loose front and very fancy bodice with belt at waist was rumored. At the close of the season and in all the summer dresses it was accepted, that was the past summer and the first season of the style. Now for fall comes the report of Marie Antoinette, of jackets, fancy coats and Louis XVI. things generally. All that is right, and all that will be large enough and shrewdly enough adapted to the wants of those they have chosen for their prey, they can laugh at contradiction, at exposure, at common sense, at truth, and (finally) at the poor devils themselves.

For the girl who still wears a shirt waist and a plain skirt are of wide plaid silk ribbon. The plaid is in the brightest colors and is often the only touch of color about the gown. This is one of the little novelties that are really dressy and not a bit common yet.

Puffs on the sleeves are being set lower, but at the same time the line following without angle the line of the shoulder itself is still recognized as artistic and generally becoming. Indeed, the best taste seems in favor of exaggerating the effect of width-across the shoulder by the lengthening of the shoulder line, but the deflection of its angle by any violent and arbitrary change of direction is avoided. A deflection downward, however, is not offensive, while the lump upward that was endured with complacency a little while ago is not to be tolerated. An unusually long extension of the shoulder slope is effected in the next costume sketched, which is of violet peau de soie made with a plain, wide skirt. The waist has fitted lining and a fancy yoke, where the silk is shirred, as shown, and is ornamented with wide jet gauze. In black the silk is merely gathered to the yoke with only a little fullness. The sleeves have oblong epaulets of passementerie and jet finishing with jet fringe in back and front, and the stock collar and draped belt are of a darker shade of velvet.

Magnificent trimming of all descriptions is offered, and spangles and tinsel are combined with as much artistic regard for color and effect as was ever

IN SATIN A WISE CHOICE FOR THE THEATER.

pushed by the few advanced people for their winter wear. Anyone who fancies it has all necessary sanction for going in for it at once, but the fact remains that loose front bodices, belted waists and all sorts of ornamentations on bodices are really the fashions that are in their second year and just in full swing, and the dressmakers will tell you that, while they are ready with the Louis XVI., they are really making up many gowns almost exactly as they did in the past winter and summer. That is, with wide flaring plain skirts, with bodices dropped over belts, and with all the lace, insertion, beading and spangleerie they can crowd on.

Special bodices for wear with any skirt are being made of broadcloth in a curious combination of tailor-made and ornate styles, as, for instance, a bodice of cream-colored broadcloth of exquisite texture fits without wrinkle and apparently without seam or dart. It moulds the figure to the belt line and clings closely at the sides to the blouse of pale apple-green mirror velvet that is inserted in front. The blouse is covered with tiny arabesques of black lace, a folded band of apple-green velvet clasps the waist, being caught by a jeweled buckle at each side of the blouse in front. A high corresponding collar is about the neck, with a buckle at either side of the chin. This bodice is for wear with either a black crepon skirt, of silk or wool, or with a fancy light silk of Dresden pattern, or with a cloth skirt, and may have its own skirt, one of cream broadcloth, the other of apple-green satin. But the idea of a cloth bodice treated in this combination fashion is certain to be accepted.

A jacket bodice that combines greens in cloth and velvet appears beside

SHOULDER SLOPE WIDELY EXTENDED

the initial and is worn above a skirt of dark green cloth that is gored in back, plain in front and trimmed at the bottom by a narrow band of wool seal topped by jet. The bodice is in Eton style of dark green velvet. Its long, pointed revers are of plaid silk and reach far below the waist line. Collar and vest are also of plaid silk, and sleeves are of the cloth with long velvet cuffs garnished at the wrist with three buttons. It is said that hand-painted muslin

and taffeta will be used over silks for elaborate evening gowns. That sounds well, and in case a woman can do the painting herself there is no reason in the world why she should not have one of these gowns. Otherwise they must be counted among the extravagances of an extravagant season.

But satin will be the chief material for evening wear, no other fabric so beautifully adapting itself to the rich folds of the pleated trains to be worn. A theater dress of hortensia colored satin is the artist's next contribution, its slightly trained skirt being pleated at sides and back. The waist hooks invisibly in back and has deep 1800 yoke of the same shade of silk mulk lined with silk. It is alike back and front, showing two box pleats at the sides of the deep point formed by the trimming, which is a band of darker velvet liberally embroidered with wax heads and spangles. The sleeve puffs begin below the shoulder and are held by bands of embroidered velvet, and are finished at the elbows with ribbon bows. The ends of the ribbon belt reach nearly to the hem of the skirt. Belts with long ribbon ends are now plentiful, and their effect is very graceful, furnishing a relief from the severity of the round belt so long worn. Very pretty ones

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HELPFUL FARM HINTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

Some Handy Wrinkles in Loading Corn Fodder—How to Repair Broken Wall Plaster—Causeways Can Be Built of Wood—Farm Notes.

Loading Bulky Forage.—The device shown in Fig. 1 represents the front part of the running gear of a common farm wagon to which is attached a sort of fodder or brush frame. This frame is constructed as follows: Take two 3x3-inch poles.

FIG. 1

feet long, place them in position as shown at Fig. 1; a a a are hardwood boards 8 inches wide. The last one is 8 feet long, with the other two to correspond. These are nailed to the poles. At b b are holes in which stakes are placed to prevent fodder or brush slipping off. The upper ends of the poles are placed on the bolster of the wagon; the lower drag on the ground. A coupling pole runs from the axle to the crosspiece, c. This attaches the fodder drag securely to the wagon and permits of turning, etc. The figure shows the drag in position as seen from above. As no iron work is necessary, any farmer can easily construct one himself. The illustration renders its building perfectly easy. The drag is not only useful for hauling fodder, but comes handy in disposing of brush or any bulky material which is difficult to load upon wagons. A variation of this device, made specially for loading corn fodder, is shown in Fig. 2. Cut a 16-foot, 2-inch board 12 inches wide into two equal lengths. Place these side by side flatwise, a a, and secure firmly by means of 2x2-inch cleats, b. Bore an angle hole near the upper end of each board, and with stay chains fasten this ladder to back end of the rack.

FIG. 2

Take up an armful of fodder, walk up the ladder and deposit it on the front of the rack. Continue piling as high as desired until the load is complete.—American Agriculturist.

Billy as a Bulldozer.

The worst bull I ever had or saw—and I have had an average of twenty bulls for the last fifteen years—was tamed by reaching over a board fence and striking his horns while he was pawing and bellowing during his efforts to reach us through or over the fence. This bull would chase a man out of a large field, and surely kill him, if reached. But he was subdued with a small, round, hardwood stick in the hands of a butcher who came to my place to buy him, which he did and took the bull away, on foot, single-handed, and drove it before him two miles without assistance.

Building Causeways of Wood.

In some regions stone suitable for building causeway walls is not at hand. In such case a passageway for cattle may be made under a road by using wooden timbers for the sides, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The

timbers are spiked or treed together to keep firmly in place. Cross pieces at the bottom hold the sides from pressing together, while the timbers at the top serve the same purpose. Such a wall is much more easily constructed than one made of stone.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Bleached Celery.

Celery bleached in this weather must be used at once. About a week's time, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, is required. In cold weather it takes longer. At this season mighty growers use boards, held the proper distance apart at the top by triangular-shaped boards, nailed to the ends of the board of one side, the other board resting upon the opposite side of the board. I drive one on each side of the plant in the little (the part that buckles into the bit, and use them in various parts of my harness and often make splices with them.

Gum on Cherry Trees.

Excessive gum on cherry trees seems to be due to lack of potash. At least a bushel or so of unleached wood ashes worked well into the soil about the roots of a tree that was badly affected caused it to heal over, smooth, grow vigorously and bear abundantly.

Winter Rye.

It will pay to sow more rye for winter pasture and as a green crop to turn under; one and one-half bushels of rye and six quarts

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A movement is on foot in Hartford, Vt., to dismiss a pastor for voting for Cleveland. If the congregation will only think of the remorse the poor man has suffered, no further action will be taken.

Ex-Treasurer Errett of Chippewa County, was last week discharged for embezzeling county funds, because his attorney raised the point that no demand had ever been made on him for the funds stolen.

Germany shows an average increase of 65 per cent of exports to the United States, for the three months ending July 1st. The Gorman-Wilson tariff is a good thing—for foreign manufacturers and workingmen.

If the defeat of a Republican candidate for mayor of Indianapolis kills ex-President Harrison's chances, the defeat of the Democratic state ticket in New York will assassinate Cleveland's hopes for a third term.—Det. Journal.

Secretary Carlisle's deficit for the first nine days of this month is only \$8,411,000. He may be able to get it up to a million a day under this lovely new tariff law, if he attends strictly to business.—Det. Journal.

One of the Rothschild's expresses the opinion that within five years the United States will be the most prosperous nation in the world. It is easy to agree with him in view of the fact that "within five years" is sure to include over three years of Republican rule.

Five years ago Democrats said America could not manufacture tin plate. But the McKinley law demonstrated that America can make her own tin. So complete was the demonstration that not even the Gorman-Wilson bill dared to make the duty on tin unprotected.—Iowa State Register.

The sheep men of Montana are arranging for representation at Washington, during the next session of congress, to obtain a protective tariff on wool. Senator T. C. Power presided at a recent meeting, and a state convention, to be held at Helena, November 11, was called.

All hail the revolutionists in Cuba, fighting for liberty, fighting for a republic, for their "homes, their altars and their fires." It seems impossible for any citizen of this great republic not to have sympathy with the insurgents of Cuba. There is not a patriot in the land or a preacher in the pulpit who ought not to pray for the liberty of Cuba and freedom of its subjects from the tyranny of Spain.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, O., President of the National Wool Growers' Association; W. G. Markham and secretary Avon, of New York, have called a meeting of wool growers, wool dealers and sheep breeders to meet at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., December 4th, to urge Congress to incorporate wool tariff provisions in any revenue bill that may be passed.

Jerry Simpson et al were particularly vociferous on the amount of shoddy that entered into the cloth of the American workingmen, and dead certain that a reform of the tariff would give them cloth all-wool and indigo dyed. Statistics show that under the last year of the McKinley law the imports of shoddy was only 210,404 pounds, while last year they were 17,666,663 pounds. What an amount of things those fellows know that weren't so.—Nat. Tribune.

Justice Grant wrote the opinion in the case of Alb. M. Todd, the demopopular candidate for Congress, vs. the election commissioners of Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Calhoun, Branch and Eaton counties, holding the anti-fusion law constitutional. The following is the closing paragraph of the decision:

"The law is general and aims at no political party. One party may be affected on one election and another at another, or all parties may be affected at one election, some in one locality and others in another. It does not prevent coalition between different political parties, which is often very commendable and patriotic. It does not deprive the members of those political parties of the means to put their coalition into effect by their votes, but furnishes all reasonable facilities for so doing. It only requires some degree of intelligence and care on the part of the voters. We hold the law constitutional."

A very serious case is now on trial in Justice Gifford's court. It is an accusation of rape against two young men of this village. Both are now languishing in jail to default of five hundred dollars bond. The examination was partly concluded last Wednesday.—Ros. News.

"I never saw the foreign makers of goods in as good humor with the conditions of trade as they are to day," said ex-Postmaster General Wannamaker when he returned from Europe. The foreign makers of goods know that the Wilson law was for their benefit, and they are realizing it in the increased importations to this country that are taking the markets of our own factories.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

In an opinion rendered Monday, Attorney General Maynard holds that no general registration of voters is necessary in this state prior to the Presidential election in 1896. The inquiry came from Kalamazoo, where a special election will be held in November. Mr. Maynard thinks it was a mistake, in view of the constitutional amendment restricting the franchise to actual citizens, not to require general registration, but the legislature did not so enact.

The Ohio Wool Growers' Association has recently adopted a resolution to the effect that free wool is causing a heavy loss to the farmers, and urging all wool growers, farmers and others interested in wool production to petition the next Congress to adopt legislation favorable to such interests. This is not a partisan matter. It is a cry for help from a great American industry, which feels that it has been treated unjustly, and sees ruin and extinction staring it in the face.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The suffrage clause to be inserted in the new constitution of South Carolina provides that the voter must be one "who can read a section of the constitution to the satisfaction of the officers of the election, or who can explain said section when read to him to the satisfaction of said officers." Registration officers will thus decide who shall vote, and a black citizen might read a clause like a Garrick and expound it like a Webster without satisfying those whose chief business is to draw the color line.—Globe Democrat.

Attorney General Maynard is preparing to take a fall out of the Sheriffs of the state. He has recently paid his respects to county clerks who were hoping to gobble up the deer license fees, and a recent inquiry sent him by a certain sheriff, has given him an opportunity to look up the fee question and he is now engaged on an opinion that goes into the matter in great detail. The Attorney General thinks there is a great abuse of the people's confidence in a great many instances, and a corresponding waste of the people's money. He proposes to not only go into the matter of fees as charged by sheriffs, but will also look into the power of boards of supervisors to allow these excessive bills.—State Republican.

Secretary Morton is the one member of the administration who is open in his advocacy of free trade. That is why he has been so anxious that Mexican cattle should be admitted free, under the pretense of injuring the beef trust. He has been loud in his claims that this was in the interest of the farmers particularly. Just now the mail of the Department of Agriculture is burdened with protests from farmers who raise cattle against the free admission of Mexican cattle. Evidently the American farmers think they know what is to their interest better than the free trade Secretary of Agriculture does.

Mr. Castle, the new Hawaiian minister, who has been in Washington for ten days, but who has not yet been officially received as such by the administration, denies in the most positive terms the sensational statements contained in a Hawaiian publication brought to the United States on the last steamer, to the effect that the Hawaiian republic was on the verge of dissolution. He says the editor of the publication in question has always been opposed to the republic, and that what he prints is treated with ridicule by the intelligent people on the island. Mr. Castle declines to discuss the reports concerning Japan's desire to obtain possession of the islands, but from other sources it is learned that the members of the Hawaiian government are uneasy concerning what they have learned of Japan's intentions, and that their uneasiness is constantly being added to by the unruly action of the Japanese on the islands, who appear to be trying to raise a row of some kind in order that the Japanese government may have a reasonable excuse for making demands which could not be complied with upon Hawaii, and in default seizing the islands, as did the English at Corinto a few months ago.

According to these stories, the Japanese government is counting upon the known hostility of Mr. Cleveland to the present Hawaiian government to prevent any interference with its plans, notwithstanding the resolution adopted by Congress saying that the United States would tolerate no interference with Hawaiian affairs by any foreign government. If this be true Japan is making a mistake, as now Burnt Work Decorations may be applied to Friezes, Portieres and Furniture. J. Bell Landfair gives instructions for a Beautiful Greek Pantomime Drill. There is the usual entertaining Tea-Table Chat, as well as Papers on Oriental Rugs, Some Artistic Screens, Floral Work for the month, a Novel Entertainment and the latest ideas in Knitting, Tatting, Lace-Making etc.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1895.

Secretary Olney, the man who has been widely advertised by democrats as the originator of the "vigorous foreign policy" which is to be put into effect—against the is to be—has made a bad start by pleading the by act. He was asked this week what if anything, the administration proposed to do about the Cuban revolutionists. The man who asked the question occupies a position which entitles him to a reply, otherwise Mr. Olney would have given him the usual silent bluff with which he parries the questions of newspaper men and other inquisitive individuals. Not daring to do that he fell back on the baby act, and said that the reports were so conflicting that he had up to this time found it impossible to ascertain the true condition of affairs in Cuba; that the Spanish minister insisted that the revolt was a mere nothing and would soon be stamped out, and that the rosy pictures of the revolutionists successes which appear from time to time in the newspapers were manufactured in this country. He intimated that it might be necessary to send a confidential agent to Cuba to investigate before the administration decided what position it would take. It is significant that State department officials cite two precedents for the idea of sending a confidential agent to Cuba. In 1816 before acknowledging the independence of the revolting Spanish colonies in South America, President Monroe sent three commissioners in a U. S. man of war to investigate the situation, and in 1848, when Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, President Taylor secretly commissioned a confidential agent to go to Hungary and ascertain the chances the Hungarians had for success in their revolt against Austrian rule, an act which caused strained relations between this country and Austria, although the revolt was put down before the agent got to Hungary, and gave Mr. Webster an opportunity to one of his strongest state papers. There is reasonable ground for the suspicion that Mr. Cleveland has already appointed a confidential agent and that the man is now in Cuba.

Some very ludicrous suggestions have been made as to who will be given that vacancy in the Supreme Court, but the most ludicrous of all is that which came this week from some southern democrats in favor of Representative Catchings of Mississippi, "Shoestring Tom," one of the originators and principal beneficiaries of crooked elections in the South. In the eyes of most people he has not a single qualification for a seat upon the bench of our highest court. But he has one trait which in Mr. Cleveland's eyes may make up for all that he lacks; he is a cuckoo of the most pronounced breed.

Secretary Morton is the one member of the administration who is open in his advocacy of free trade. That is why he has been so anxious that Mexican cattle should be admitted free, under the pretense of injuring the beef trust. He has been loud in his claims that this was in the interest of the farmers particularly. Just now the mail of the Department of Agriculture is burdened with protests from farmers who raise cattle against the free admission of Mexican cattle. Evidently the American farmers think they know what is to their interest better than the free trade Secretary of Agriculture does.

Mr. Castle, the new Hawaiian minister, who has been in Washington for ten days, but who has not yet been officially received as such by the administration, denies in the most positive terms the sensational statements contained in a Hawaiian publication brought to the United States on the last steamer, to the effect that the Hawaiian republic was on the verge of dissolution. He says the editor of the publication in question has always been opposed to the republic, and that what he prints is treated with ridicule by the intelligent people on the island. Mr. Castle declines to discuss the reports concerning Japan's intentions, and that their uneasiness is constantly being added to by the unruly action of the Japanese on the islands, who appear to be trying to raise a row of some kind in order that the Japanese government may have a reasonable excuse for making demands which could not be complied with upon Hawaii, and in default seizing the islands, as did the English at Corinto a few months ago.

According to these stories, the Japanese government is counting upon the known hostility of Mr. Cleveland to the present Hawaiian government to prevent any interference with its plans, notwithstanding the resolution adopted by Congress saying that the United States would tolerate no interference with Hawaiian affairs by any foreign government. If this be true Japan is making a mistake, as

Congress will be session in a few weeks, and, if necessary, will compel the administration to make good the resolution.

Important Amendment to the Tax Law.

During the last session of the legislature the following amendment was added to Section 135 of Act 206, of the law of 1893: "Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any quit claim deed or other conveyance containing no covenants of warranty; nor to any land patent executed by the President of the United States, or the Governor of this state, nor to any tax deed made by the Auditor General etc." This amendment took effect August 30th.

All instruments which are required by law to be recorded, which come under the provisions of the amendment above, may now be presented for record without presenting therewith a tax certificate, and the same be recorded without the payment of any back taxes.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Torns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism; his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklin's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklin's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L. Fournier at the Drug Store.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

STALEY UNDERWEAR.

STALEY'S WESTERN MADE
WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERTHIRTS



AG-STALEY MFG. CO.
FACTORY SOUTH BEND—IND.

WE NOW OFFER THE

CELEBRATED STALEY UNDERWEAR

at prices never heard of before.

No. 219, \$1.00 each piece.

No. 00 \$1.25 each piece.

No. 226 \$2.50 each piece.

Please bear in mind that No. 219 and 00 are all wool, extra heavy, and extra length. No. 226 is of the finest Australian Wool, put in any garment.

Please call and see this line of Underwear and you will be surprised.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE
ON THE

Daugherty-Visible

Type Writer

EVERY WORD AND LETTER

RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE.

Permanent Alignment

Price - \$75.00

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to
THE DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
W. N. FERRIS, State Agent.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Oct. 10th 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following described land is to be sold at public auction on the 14th day of November A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed according to law.

WM. A. FRENCH,
Commissioner.

No. of
Certif. Description. Section. Town. Range.

19248 SEM14 of NW1/4 25 25 N 3 W
19249 NE1/4 of SW1/4 26 15 N 3 W
Oct 10-5w

GOLD

Gold is scarce, but those who write to us will receive free, full information about which is better than \$100 a day. Some have earned over \$100 a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. Work at home. All the time you have is absolutely safe of sure fortune. All is here.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on the 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of

LORD & THOMAS.

CH & D
CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS
CHICAGO
DAVIS
TOLEDO
DETROIT
The Only Direct Route
From All Points to
MICHIGAN AND CANADA
Modern Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
PARLOR CARS on Day Trains.

LIMA, FINDLAY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH.

3 solid trains each way between Detroit & Cincinnati.

For rates and full information, address
D. B. T. CO., Northern Trust, Detroit,
John B. St. Toledo, Ohio.
D. G. Edwards, Gen'l Passenger Agt.,
Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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LORD & THOMAS.

Davis Sewing Machine Co.

For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

New Flgs at Claggett's.
Pure Lard and Cottlene at Claggett's.

Brick! Brick! Brick Cheese!!!
at Salling, Hanson & Co's store.

BORN—Monday, October 14, to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Colter, a son.

Choice Dairy Butter and Fresh Eggs at Bates, Marsh & Co's.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

J. K. Wright was in Lewiston on legal business, the first of the week.

Fournier serves delicious Ice cream Soda.

Miss Josie Jones was visiting with friends in Roscommon last week.

Look at S. H. & Co's Advertisement in this paper.

C. O. McCullough is at Lansing, this week, as delegate to the grand lga. I. O. O. F.

An all wool Serge, 45 inches wide, only 50 cents, at Claggett's.

For guns, rifles and all kinds of ammunition and sporting goods, go to Albert Kraus.

Sixty-three firms and business places operate within the limits of Gaylord.

For California fruit, of all kinds, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Miss May Cameron, of Grayling, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. Lunden, last week.—Lewiston Journal.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

The best Patent Flour in town, at Bates, Marsh & Co's.

L. Fournier was in Detroit, last week, looking after goods for his fall and winter trade.

Try Claggett's 35c Tea. 3 pounds for \$1.00.

Archie Babbitt is in the employment of the Mich. Fish Commission, at the Soc.

Claggett's Oolong Tea is a winner Try it.

Get my prices on cook and heating stoves, before buying elsewhere. A. Kraus.

Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., intend giving an Oyster Supper on Thanksgiving Evening.

The Ladies are delighted with Claggett's Cork Sole Shoes. He has them for Men also. Best thing out for winter.

A "Garland" is just what you want in cold weather. They are sold by S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Dr. W. M. Woodworth returned from an extended visit in central New York last week.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Mrs. Henry Trumley went to Vanderbilt to-day, for a short visit with her daughter.

Our line of Flour, Grain and Hay, is complete. Prices guaranteed. Bates, Marsh & Co.

In the circuit court last week the case of Moon vs. the M. C. R. R. Co., was continued to next term.

Salling Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is the best. You should try it.

Harry Cook, the Taylor, has purchased a handsome horse and carriage from A. B. C. Comstock—Otsego Co. Herald.

Beyond all doubt, Bates, Marsh & Co. have the best line of Tea and Coffee's to be had in Grayling.

Last Saturday was decidedly a farmers day in this village, nearly every part of the county being represented.

Go to Claggett's for your winter Underwear. He has a new line for Gentle Ladies and Children.

During a pleasant call at the U. S. fish hatchery last week, we were shown about 3000 trout in one pond. It was a lively sight.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, etc.

Claggett's Silver Moon Natural Leaf Tea is winning trade every day. Best 50c Tea on earth.

Two human skeletons were unearthed in the outskirts of Cheboygan. Supposed to be those of Indians.

Claggett has received his new line of Canned Vegetables, from Orchard Farm. Best in the city; try them.

S. Peterson returned Tuesday from Mount Clemens, where he had been for several weeks. Mrs. Peterson, who was visiting friends in Grayling, returned with him.—Lewiston Jour.

A. E. Newman went to Cadillac, Tuesday, on business.

Vermont Maple Syrup, at Claggett's.

The chicken pie social at the Presbyterian church, last Thursday evening, added a dozen dollars to their fund.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

Pan cakes in a minute, by the Prepared Buckwheat Flour. Claggett sells it.

New Brick Cheese, just received, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

M. S. Hartwick is harvesting his immense crop of potatoes, and if he realizes a fair price will soon be rolling in wealth.

For Rent—The Photograph Gallery formerly occupied by Geo. Bonnell. Address Andrew Marsh, Grayling.

Mens all wool pants, warranted not to rip. Claggett sells them.

Mr. Davis went to the city last week on a business trip, leaving the store in charge of Rolla Brink, who is becoming an expert pharmacist.

Creamery Butter always on hand, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. W. A. Masters took the early morning train Monday, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Frank Bell, at Negaunee.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Geo. Bonnell returned from Wolverine last week, where he had been practicing his art. The schools and churches of that village were closed on account of diphtheria.

Pure Buckwheat Flour at Claggett's. New process. Itching qualities removed. Try it.

Mrs. L. T. Wright and her mother returned from their Southern tour, last Friday.

BORN—Sunday, Oct. 13th., to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell, of Negaunee, a daughter.

There was no service at the Presbyterian church last Sunday, as the minister expected, failed to reach here, for some reason unknown.

The best place in town to buy Underwear is at the store of S. H. & Co. They show the best line at lowest prices.

Comrade John Fluent, P. M. at Otsego Lake, was a welcome visitor at our sanctum, Monday, the first time he has been in town for five years.

Dandruff is due to an entebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Re-newer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Every farmer in Crawford county wants to remember the Farmers Institute, to be held November 14, and 15, and arrange his business so that he can be present.

Smith, Son & Beatty, of Beaver Creek, have decided not to rebuild their mill, and will close up their lumber business in this section.

The Methodist parsonage is growing heavenward—frame is up and being enclosed. Time to put that paint on the church now, gentlemen. Winter is fast approaching.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Buy your Underwear of Salling, Hanson & Co., they have the best in the market, at the least money.

FOR SALE—A fine Haines Brothers Piano, new and perfect in tone and finish. Burl Walnut case. For price call or address, T. Cox.

N. Michelson, of the firm of Salling, Hanson & Co., had a narrow escape from death last week. He was passing along the track by a car load of logs, from which the stakes had been removed, preparatory to rolling them into the river, when the logs started, and two 34 feet Norway logs caught him in their descent, and carried him into the water, which was fortunately deep enough to prevent his being absolutely crushed. Had he been caught on the slides or upon the earth, nothing could have saved him. As it is he is badly bruised and lame, but decidedly thankful for his unexpected bath.

For Sale—A good portable saw mill and engine and boiler. Capacity 10-12 M per day of hardwood. Will sell cheap. Address E. A. Stimson, St Charles, Mich. Sept. 19-4.

There is an opportunity for our citizens to display a little practical charity, in assisting "Uncle John Turner," a colored man, living on a homestead below Stephan's bridge, whose house was broken into during his absence, and his dishes, bedding, and everything he had stolen. He is penniless, and needs an ax and saw to work with, bedding to sleep under, and a few dishes and cooking utensils.

Anyone desiring to help can leave their donation at the AVALANCHE office, and we will see that it reaches him.

Claggett has received his new line of Canned Vegetables, from Orchard Farm. Best in the city; try them.

S. Peterson returned Tuesday from Mount Clemens, where he had been for several weeks. Mrs. Peterson, who was visiting friends in Grayling, returned with him.—Lewiston Jour.

L. M. Silby, of Center Plains, wants the farmers to know that he has some choice seed wheat for sale.

Marvin Relief Corp., No. 162, W. R. C., will be inspected next Thursday afternoon, by Mrs. Forbush, or Gaylord.

W. McCullough was in attendance at the grand encampment I. O. O. F. at Ann Arbor, last week, and reports a grand session.

FOR SALE—Improved Excelsior Incubator, 300 egg size, good as new, \$18. Ten dollars cash, balance in trade. P. O. Box 198, Grayling.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, will meet at the church parlors, Friday afternoon, October 18th.

The next district convention of the I. O. O. F. will be held in Grayling, November 6th. A large attendance is expected and it is the duty of our citizens that the delegates are hospitably entertained during their stay.

A competent blacksmith and wood worker is in want of a job for the winter. Is not afraid of work, and well acquainted with what is required in camp. Enquire at the AVALANCHE office. Sept 26th.

Does your house need painting? If so, use Boydell Bros' prepared paints. They are the best and cheapest paints in the market. Every gallon guaranteed. For Sale at

FOURNIER'S DRUGSTORE.

The Earnest Workers of the M. P. church will give a Fifteen Cent Tea, at the W. R. C. Hall, next Friday evening, from 5 to 8. Everybody invited.

After months of suffering and weary waiting for the "Dark Angel", Mrs. Gus. Anderson has "Entered into Rest". The change came suddenly at the last, on Saturday, Oct. 12th.

The Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet in the church parlors, Friday afternoon, of this week, to transact important business. All members, and all interested, are earnestly requested to be present.

JEANNETTE WOODWORTH, Secy.

Special Meeting W. R. C. The W. R. C. will hold a special meeting, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 19th, for work in their order. All members are requested to attend, as it is important. By order of the president

REBECCA WIGHT, Secy.

A. DeWeese, a former employee in this office, now of Roscommon, made us a call last Saturday, while on his way to Mackinaw. He is studying law at present, and works in the News office, to reduce the monotony.

Methodist Protestant church: Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Every alternate Sunday, at 10:30 a.m., and every Sunday evening, at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

The K. O. T. M. under the search light, is the subject of a lecture to be given by Rev. Frank Hoyt of Petoskey, at the Presbyterian church next Saturday evening, illustrated with 150 stereopticon views, which are described by the press as being far beyond the ordinary. The entertainment is given under the auspices of the K. O. T. M. and L. O. T. M. Lodges of this place. No admission is charged and every body is invited.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The editor went to Grayling on Monday, and stopped at the Grayling House. A great change is apparent there from former years, which is due to the new management, John Rasmussen is proprietor. Tony Larson manager, C. A. Patullo—clerk.

Everything possible is done for the comfort and accommodation of the guests. The house is kept warm, both day and night, the food is palatable, the clerks and servants are courteous, and every thing is neat and nice. The house is doing a good business now, and it is a nice place to stay.—Lewiston Journal.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Oct. 12, '95.

Bradburn, Wm. Macfolk, Karl Castle, Ella Wilson, Mary E. Fee, Rev. Geo. A. Porter W. M. Johnson, J. S. Stevens, Henry Labrecque Mrs. L. Young, F. L.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Fine Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teefer.

Notice.

Whereas my wife, May Lightner, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JACOB LIGHTNER.

Teacher's Examination.

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular public examination for Teachers desiring 2d and 3d grade certificates, will be held at the Town Hall, in Grayling, Oct. 17th and 18th.

FRORA M. MARVIN,
School Commissioner.

Miss Winnie Butts left last week for Grayling, from which place she starts this week for her home in Milwaukee. Miss Butts was the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. M. Kneeland, for several months this summer.—Lewiston Journal.

Sept 26th.

A Profitable Investment.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold or any throat or lung difficulty the only sure cure is to take Otto's Cure. We know that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, a few doses of Otto's Cure will surprise you. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 25c at Lucien Fournier's Drugstore.

Sept 26th.

House for Sale.

For sale a good 5 room house with woodshed, barn, grainery and well. All in good repair. Owner will sell very cheap for cash. Good reasons for selling. A bargain to right party. Call on or address

E. VAN DYKE, Grayling, Mich.

Sept 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mackie received word last week from their daughter, Mrs. B. E. Thayer, of Ann Arbor, that a daughter had been born to them. Their friends in this village will rejoice with them in the arrival of the first born.—W. Branch Times.

Sept 26th.

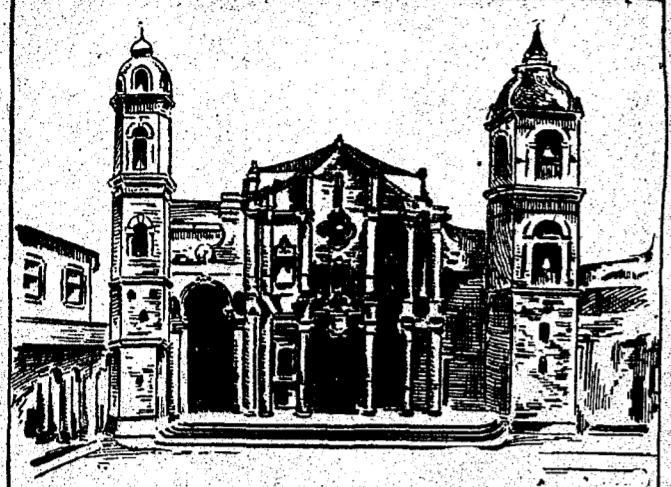
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THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

LAND WHOSE PEOPLE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

The Immense Mineral and Agricultural Resources that Await Development—The Black Record of Spanish Cruelty and Oppression.

Rich in Resources. The civil war in Cuba will probably serve still further to devastate an island which the Spaniards during past years have done all they could to ruin.



THE GREAT CATHEDRAL IN HAVANA.

It is a pity, for tropical America does not contain a fairer land than that over which the flames of civil war are now spreading. No matter what may be the result of the war, it will leave the island in a condition to recover from which many years of prosperity will be required. There are thousands of men now living who vividly remember the status of the Southern and border States of this country after the civil war, and when such desolation is possible in a land where war is conducted with some regard to civilized methods, the question may well be asked, What ruin will not be wrought when the conflict is waged with the savagery peculiar to the Spanish forces?

The general physical characteristics of Cuba are too well known to need description, but few, even of better informed readers, are aware of the resources of the island or of the extent to which it is blessed by nature in the matter of climate and vegetable productions. We are accustomed to think of Cuba as a hot country, situated as it is under the tropics, and the common impression is correct to the extent that the mean average temperature of the year is higher than in countries further north, but the climate is more equable, there are not those sudden variations that in many parts of the United States are so severe on the human constitution. In Havana, for example, the average temperature of the hottest month is 84 degrees, of the coldest, 72. In Santiago de Cuba, a city often mentioned in the war dispatches, the average of the year is 80; of the hottest month, 84; of the coolest, 73. These are high figures, but not very high for an island lying in equatorial regions and surrounded by water that is warm to the hand all the year round. To a stranger from a dry country a feature more objectionable than the steady heat is the tremendous rainfall. The geographical and topographical situation of Cuba provides two seasons only, the wet and the dry. During the lat-



IN A CIGARETTE FACTORY.

ter, rains are not frequent, being atoned for, however, by the abundance of the dew, but in the rainy season Jupiter Pluvius seems to turn himself loose to excel all previous efforts, and from 125 to 140 inches of rain are not uncommon, there being about 102 days when the rain comes down, not in drops, but in sheets, in masses, in tubfuls, at a time, as though the windows of the

Not every quarter of the island, however, of the luxuriance of vegetation on a Cuban plantation. The sugar cane grows to a size equal only by that of the most favored situations in Louisiana, while a field of pineapples, with their thorny leaves and spiny fruit, is a sight, once seen, never to be forgotten. But even the glory of the pineapple is excelled by that of the banana plantation, with its great leaved trees and enormous bunches of fruit so large as to occasion the suspicion in the mind of a Spanish ecclesiastic that the bunches of grapes mentioned as borne between two pines, when the Hebrew spies returned from their inspection of the land of Canaan, were not really grapes, but bananas. The abundance with which this remarkable plant yields its fruit and the little care required for its cultivation after a plantation has once been made, have proved an unmixed blessing to the dwellers in tropical regions. An acre of banana plants, with little or no attention, will produce more than a hundred times as much food as an acre planted in wheat, and so long as a man has food for himself and family to be had for the trouble of picking it, there is little incentive to labor. The excellence of the tobacco-grown in Cuba has become a proverb the world over, for alike to smokers and to those who regard the weed as a rank poison, the fragrance of Havana is typical of the habit.

Under American control or protection, the advancement of Cuba would be rapid. Havana, with its mediæval cathedrals and canopied streets, some of which look as though they might have been imported from Barcelona or Seville, would soon become a bustling American town, where the cowboy would jostle the millionaire, and the office building take the place of the prison-like palace that seems designed for no other purpose than to serve as the scene of an opera. The old "Buccaneers' Castle" that, tradition says, saw service when the bold Viking of the South Seas rode triumphant over the Spanish main, would be converted into a museum for preserving the handcuffs and branding irons, the manacles, stakes, thumb screws and other instruments of Spanish cruelty, and the pretty Cuban girls in the cigarette factories would learn enough English to respond to the ardent advances of lovers from the States. That the day of Cuban freedom may be delayed is possible, for the island is too rich a plum for the Spaniards to relinquish willingly, but that it will always remain under the oppressive rule of a nation whose administration of civil affairs is somewhat better than that of Dahomey, and somewhat worse than that of Turkey, is not for a moment to be believed.

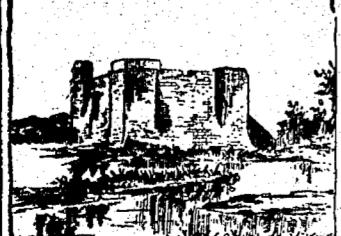
Revenge Is Sweet.
It takes a bright woman to rebuke another woman's rudeness, a general statement well borne out by a story from the Atlanta Constitution. A lady entered a railway train and took seat in front of a newly married couple. The bride was hardly seated before they began making remarks about her.

Her last year's bonnet and cloak were fully criticized, with more or less giggling on the bride's part, and there is no telling what might have come next if the lady had not put a sudden stop to the conversation by a bit of strategy. She turned her head, noticed that the bride was considerably older than the groom, and in the smoothest tones said: "Madam, will you please have your son close the window behind you?" The "son" closed his mouth, and the bride no longer giggled.

Mrs. Nurich—You can't think, Brother Caleb, what an expense it's been to us, learning Amelia to play the piano. Brother Caleb (dolefully)—It can't compare with what I had to pay out when George was learning to play the piano. And he didn't learn much, either. —Judge.

heavens were opened and the floods of the great aerial deep had broken loose. So abundant is the rainfall, in fact, that, as a recent traveler remarks, the wonder is that any island remains; that the whole is not dissolved and carried off into the sea. But in Cuba no one minds the rain, save only to go in when it rains, the necessary knowledge to accomplish this feat being common alike to Spanish resident and native inhabitant.

Owing to the curse of Spanish misrule, the natural resources of the island are not even completely known, to say nothing of being developed. Enough has been ascertained, however, to justify the statement that almost every metal and mineral used in the arts and sciences is to be found on the island. Gold has been discovered in several rivers; silver in four or five of the mountain ranges; copper exists in abundance in a hundred different localities; quicksilver, lead, antimony, zinc, iron ore, magnesia, ochre, alum and several different varieties of mar-



THE BUCCANEERS' FORT.

Development of the aromatic qualities of the leaf, can be relied on for the genuine Havana product, while much of the tobacco of the island is little superior to that grown elsewhere.

In any other country, and with rea-

sonably fair opportunities for development, the mineral and agricultural resources of Cuba would render that island one of the richest regions of the globe, but the curse of Spanish rule is alike on the farmer and planter, on the merchant and miner and the same merciless taxation alike prevents all from attaining any measure of success or prosperity.

The history of Cuba has been one uniform record of Spanish depravity, exploitation and oppression. Spanish rule began with the destruction of the entire native population. At the discovery of the island by Christopher Columbus, it was peopled with a race of gentle, inoffensive Indians, whose worst fault was their laziness. The discovery was made in 1492, the island was completely overrun by the Spaniards in 1511, the natives were enslaved, and so great was the barbarity with which they were treated, that, in 1534, the colonists petitioned the Crown to be allowed to import African slaves at once, that they might be induced to till in the fields before all the Indians perished. African slavery began shortly after, and formed the second black spot on the Spanish record. The third, and perhaps the most detestable of all, has been the treatment of the native Cubans. In their own country they have been subjected to every form of political and social oppression that the ingenuity of the Spaniards could devise. The latter, from the captain general down to the meanest custom house clerk, have generally regarded their positions as given them for the purpose of enabling them to enrich themselves, and have carried out this idea to the fullest possible extent. The people have been robbed, legally and illegally, plundered and taxed to death, so that the industrial growth of the island under the circumstances is something quite marvelous. As a class, the native Cubans are far superior to the Spanish tyrants who have dominated the island, and their restlessness under the control of the foreign element is easily understood and appreciated. Time and again have they risen in insurrection, but the lack of arms and the overwhelming forces that on the first appearance of trouble were poured into the island have up to the present prevented success. Stories of Spanish atrocities are of almost daily occurrence in the newspapers

TO SEEK THE NORTH POLE.
S. A. Andre, Scientific Aeronaut, Will Attempt the Trip by Balloon.

The plan conceived by Professor S. A. Andre, a distinguished Swedish scientist and aeronaut, to overcome the difficulties of the polar ice by journey-

family and the minister sat down at the table, the parrot, who had the freedom of the room, came up and perched on the tail back of his chair, and eyed the top of his head with a close and highly interested scrutiny. And then the bird called out harshly:

"Hal you rascal! You've been stealing pickles!"

Whining Children.

Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, writing in *Woman's Day* of breaking children of the habit of whining says: "In this case, I should say, that the first thing to do is to secure the cordial co-operation of every other adult member of the family. Let there be united purpose never to give to the child that for which he whines, even if it would be given to him otherwise. Give him to understand this in a firm but gentle way, and if possible secure his approval of the idea. Tell him kind of the evil of the habit, the unhappiness it causes him and every one else, show him that it is creating a habit for the future years and tell him you are all going to help him to overcome it. Let him feel that your refusal to grant his whining requests are to aid him, not to punish him. Then steady, persistently, sweetly and firmly, adhere to this policy. Never once yield to his insistence, but always recognize his attempt to meet your wishes in a pleasant manner.

If the thing he wants is something he should not have, tell him so, and assure him that no amount of whining will secure it, and then let him whine. Wait, don't scold, don't tantalize, don't appear to be either disturbed or annoyed by his whining. If what he desires is something he can have, and he whines for it, assure him that as soon as he asks pleasantly he can have it, and then give him time to make up his mind to be pleasant. We are too apt to try to drive our children rapidly from one frame of mind to another. Wait patiently, and if possible help him by diverting his thoughts to something agreeable. In a few minutes he will probably get control of himself. It is often a very touching sight to witness the efforts of children to gain self-control, sometimes under the stings of the tantalizing repreaches of their elders.—*Woman's Day*.

He is now in Paris superintending the construction of the balloon. It will contain sleeping rooms for three persons, and a dark room for photographic purposes. It will be equipped with a set of sails which will serve to keep it under control and propel it, and a boat



OBSERVATORY AND GONDOLA OF THE BALLOON.

or gondola, of considerable size, will be carried.

A great number of heavy cables will be provided so that in case the balloon should suddenly sink it will be relieved of weight by the contact of the lines with the earth. It is intended to make the trip, starting from Spitzbergen and crossing the pole to the shores of Bering Strait, next year, in June, when the atmospheric conditions are most favorable to aerial navigation.

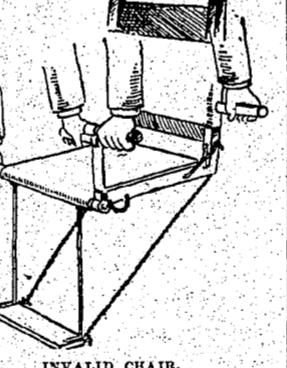
A heavy snowstorm would probably be disastrous to the balloon, but in the early summer they are infrequent. It is estimated that not more than a week will be consumed en route. The fact that the ice which surrounds the pole and has been an unsurmountable barrier to ships will not have to be taken into consideration constitutes one of the chief reasons for believing that a balloon expedition may succeed where those by vessel have been failures.

A NEW INVALID'S CHAIR.

For Comfortably Moving a Patient in an Upright Position.

The device here illustrated is one of the best chairs for invalids yet invented. One of its greatest merits is its simplicity, with no complicated parts to be adjusted, and no likelihood of its getting out of order.

As may be seen in the cut, there are



INVALID CHAIR.

handles at different heights on opposite sides of the chair, making it very easy for two persons to carry it up or down stairs, while the patient remains in an upright position. Another advantage is that the chair may be placed upon the edge of the bed and the patient may be moved upon it or from it with perfect ease. When not in use, the chair may be folded into a small, compact bundle.

A PARROT'S INFERNO.

Among the neighborhood stories told and implicitly believed in the Massachusetts town of W. is one which we should be slow in asking any reader to credit, but which is interesting as an example of the local wit in story making. The wife of Deacon Saunders, an excellent citizen of the place, is said to have possessed a parrot of exceptional intelligence and remarkable conversational powers.

On one occasion Mrs. Saunders was making cucumber pickles. She had the cucumbers in a dish on the kitchen table, and was stirring a kettle of hot vinegar and spices over the fire with a wooden spoon. While thus engaged she chanced to turn about, and saw the parrot making off with one of the cucumbers.

"Ha, you rascal! You've been stealing pickles!" she exclaimed, and threw the wooden spoon, dripping with boiling vinegar, at the bird.

It struck him on the top of his head, and though it inflicted no serious injury, its effect was to take the feathers entirely off the top of the bird's head, leaving him bald for a season.

Some time afterward a minister from another town came to preach at the W. church, and took dinner at Deacon Saunders'. He was quite bald. As the

family and the minister sat down at the table, the parrot, who had the freedom of the room, came up and perched on the tail back of his chair, and eyed the top of his head with a close and highly interested scrutiny. And then the bird called out harshly:

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Whining Children.

Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, writing in *Woman's Day* of breaking children of the habit of whining says: "In this case, I should say, that the first thing to do is to secure the cordial co-operation of every other adult member of the family. Let there be united purpose never to give to the child that for which he whines, even if it would be given to him otherwise. Give him to understand this in a firm but gentle way, and if possible secure his approval of the idea. Tell him kind of the evil of the habit, the unhappiness it causes him and every one else, show him that it is creating a habit for the future years and tell him you are all going to help him to overcome it. Let him feel that your refusal to grant his whining requests are to aid him, not to punish him. Then steady, persistently, sweetly and firmly, adhere to this policy. Never once yield to his insistence, but always recognize his attempt to meet your wishes in a pleasant manner.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.



SAVED BY A FRIEND.

From the Evening Post, Chicago, Ill.
William H. Thael, who is employed by the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, in the Stock Exchange, Chicago, was seen one evening last week at the residence of his parents, 268 East Blackhawk street. His experience is an interesting one indeed, which will prove more interesting than will be his story of his recovery. He says: "Some time ago I had an attack of typhoid fever which kept me in bed for several weeks. Having from childhood always been in very delicate health, my physician and also my parents feared that I must surely succumb to the disease. But I gradually gained strength, reaching a turning point after a month of convalescence, and in due course of time became strong enough to go down town and attend to my clerical duties. But for some reason I could not get back my strength and I found that the effects of the malady were still present in my system. I had no appetite and my mind tended more to the anxious than the pleasant, which had no attractions for me. I became pale, languid, gained no strength, and, in fact, became weaker day after day. I became morose and peevish, and added to this state of my nervous system there was every evidence of quick consumption—such as short breathing, deathly pallor, reflexes out of the ordinary, and in all a general breaking down of my whole system. My condition was such that my parents became very much alarmed, although of course they did not communicate their fears to me. The fact is that while I saw their alarm and felt myself failing, I did not realize the gravity of my condition. I really did not care, for life had become a burden to me the way that I felt."

"It was while I was in this desperate frame of mind that one day my fellow-clerk handed me a pamphlet and two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which he brought in from the drug store across the street. I took the pamphlet and the boxes home and showed them to my mother. She was of the opinion that if the medicine would do as it was claimed, it might save my life, and she advised me by all means to give it a fair trial. I did so, and the result exceeded my fondest expectations. I have now only one box of the pills, the improvement of my general condition is almost marvelous. The severe headaches from which I suffered until then have wholly disappeared, my appetite is again good, I eat hearty meals now three times a day and digest the food splendidly, and my mental condition is returning. My complexion, as you can see for yourself, is quite clear. My lungs are sound and, in fact, I am now healthy and strong man."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are specific for all diseases of the locomotor system, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humor, debilitated organs, or debilitated nerves, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOGS.

Kept by a Russian Sheep Raiser
Whose Flocks Number 1,500,000.

Valdemar Paulovitch, a young Russian who recently passed through Buffalo, told a reporter of Gustav Jovanovitch, the Russian who owns more dogs than any other man in the world. Jovanovitch is the sheep king of the Russian steppes. He owns over 1,500,000 sheep, and that is why he owns so many dogs. They are all of the shepherd breed and number above 35,000. Jovanovitch's sheep and dogs have descended to him from his forefathers, and, needless to say, he is immensely rich. The dogs are all intelligent creatures, though of a hundred breeds, and all perform their offices faithfully.

"You can imagine that it costs a great deal of money to feed such a number of animals," said Mr. Paulovitch. "They are well kept and fed, else they would be forced to turn on their flocks. Jovanovitch has great, barn-like structures for the dogs' shelter, and scores of men to care for them. Great care is taken of the brutes' health and a dog rarely goes mad. The millionaire sheep owner buys dog biscuit by the ton in France to guard against distemper. Fleas, of course, are a necessity among such a number of dogs, though sulphur baths are provided for their extermination. The fleas, however, not only pay the expenses of the bath, but put quite a bit of money into the pockets of the dog keepers. In St. Petersburg there is a great demand among the wealthy for performing fleas, but only the biggest and most intelligent are fitted for the work. Of course, among 35,000 dogs one has a great choice of fleas, and Markovitch, the head dog keeper, has a corner on the performing flea market."

"The big, muscular, well-groomed and intelligent fleas which he sends to the capital are taught to perform little tricks. They dance, too, and I have heard that one flea, who could skip a spider-web rope was sold to one of the court ladies for 2,000 rubles. Performing fleas, once taken from nature's home, become very delicate, and have to be housed and fed with the greatest care. The czar once went to visit Jovanovitch at his great house on the steppes, and joked with him about his dogs, asking if he was acquainted with all of them. For answer the sheep man led him to the door and blew a blast on his hunting horn. Then, from the long thatched kennels that were spread for a quarter of a mile around there arose a howl of unison from each of the 35,000 dogs, and before it had died out 140,000 feet were flying over the ground in the direction of Jovanovitch and his royal master. When they reached the place all lay down obediently, so that the ground was covered with a mat of dogs for a great distance. 'Come, your majesty,' said Jovanovitch, 'the ground is damp, but my dogs have made for you a carpet.' And the czar and his friend walked out to the kennels over the strong brutes. The czar sent Jovanovitch a decoration," concluded Mr. Paulovitch, "and he fed the 35,000 dogs on Hamburg steaks out of gratitude."

Judia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes female trouble promptly, and cures, invigorates, and consequently beautifies, the form of women. Women, the world over, pay homage to it, and praise its discoverer. Your druggist sells more of it than all other female medicines.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

Farm and Wagon
SCALES.

United States Standard. All Sizes and All Kinds.
Not made by a trust or controlled by a combination.

For Free Book and Price List, address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.

DR. J. C. AYER'S

Highest Awards

CHERRY PECTORAL

At the World's Fair.

The remedy
for coughs
and colds.

Its record:
fifty years
of cures.

WOMEN IN BRICKYARDS.

Chicago Gives a New Field for Feminine Activity.

Chicago furnishes women with an occupation which is most unusual. In several brickyards they are employed to stack the bricks, and they do the work neatly and well. A writer, describing a visit to one of these yards, says: "Scattered about the yard to the number of fifteen or twenty are women and girls at work. Their figures, their faces and their talk, when they sit talk, indicate clearly that they came from another country. They are from Poland. Not one of them speaks a word of English. Their dress is less than that of the modern ballet girl. The latter at least wears tights and bounces of gauze. These women of this brick yard have neither. Their

cas down or despondent. He does not want to rise in the world; he has found his real level in the gutter. He desires only to eat, to drink, to be drunk, perhaps, would be the more accurate phrase—and to be let alone.

When he fails to satisfy his wants, he becomes a dangerous criminal. In Indiana last spring tramps took actual possession of an entire village and drove its inhabitants to the woods.

It is time to look at this subject seriously. The tramp is a public enemy.

A CONVENIENT BOOK-HOLDER.

The Inventor Intended It Especially for a Telephone Directory.

By the use of this invention a telephone directory may be held in open position at the place desired, leaving both hands free for making notes, holding



WOMEN AT WORK IN A CHICAGO BRICKYARD.

flocks of coarse material, stop at the knee, and a loose waist of some other material is gathered about the bust and shoulders. Otherwise these women and girls are as nature made them, and are as bare in feet as Du Maurier's Trilby of the Latin quarter. Their limbs are as bare and brown and crisp as the roofs of the houses in the vicinity where they live. These women are at work stacking brick preparatory to its removal to the kiln. They are the wives and daughters of the men who work in the yards and kiln. While the men are asleep these women come out between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning and pick up the brick which the men have made and put out the day and night before. In this particular yard these rows of brick are as long as one-quarter of an average block. There are usually about four of these rows. They represent about 10,000 brick. Two women and two girls pick up these rows and stack them under a shelter. There are from ten to twenty of these sections of rows, according to the previous day's work, and in every section there are usually two women and two girls—not always. They are as apt and quick and accurate as an avenue maid with her fancy needle work. They seem to do this work with strange contentment. There is not a day in the week when they do not come out to this work. As before given, it requires an hour. Then they return to their homes, prepare the morning meal for the men and the men come to the yards to grind the clay, to fill the molds and to lay down the new-made brick on the sandy level.

NOT A JOKE.

Led on by the comic papers and the humorous paragraph for the daily press, our people have been inclined to take a light and facetious view of the American rump. In point of fact, he is personally sordid, impudent and intolerable; while, taken in the aggregate, he presents a really serious problem.

Prof. McCook, who has made a thorough study of the matter, says that there are about forty-six thousand tramps now in this country, and that the number is constantly increasing. To support this horde of vagabonds costs the country something like \$8,000,000 a year. Indirectly they probably cause the loss of a still larger amount.

Worse than that, they form a peripatetic school of vice and idleness. The real tramp is easily to be distinguished from the unemployed man. He is not

adapted to lie out flat to support the book in open position, or to be bent over the edges of the open leaves, as shown, holding the book spread out open at the desired place.

STEEL.

The method of inlaying the hardest steel, such as swords, daggers, and knives, with gold and silver was a secret process ages ago in Damascus. It is a secret still, known only to a few Syrian artisans and their apprentices.

Nearly nine-tenths of the property of this country is held in sum ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000.

1846

Terrapin's Revenge.

A little maid, whose name was May, found a terrapin one day, and on its shell her name did fix, the year was 1846.

As time rolled on, and that maid grew, And had a lover, young and true; She sighed one day in ninety-five, To find that terrapin still alive.

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